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" The City of Heritage "



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ULUNDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY POLICY GUIDELINES ON RECYCLING OF SOLID WASTE AT ULUNDI MUNICIPALITY BUY-BACK CENTRE

ADOPTED BY COUNCIL ON-----28/06/2017-----

VERSION 1

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DEFINITIONS.

BUY-BACK CENTRE. Referred to as BBC. A central collection site for one or more types of recyclable materials (like cars, or paper) where individuals can hand in and receive payment for recyclables that they have collected.

CALIBRATED SCALE An instrument that has been set against a standard to measure accurately e.g. to measure mass

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) In terms of Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, it is a single, inclusive strategic plan for the development of a municipality which integrates all planning for development, takes into account the resources and capacity of the municipality, and sets the policy framework for the annual municipal budget.

LANDFILL AIRSPACE The space at a landfill site which can be occupied by waste. **LANDFILLED** Waste disposed of on land, whether by use of waste to fill excavations or by creation of a landform above ground level, where the term 'fill' is used in the engineering sense

RECYCLING The process whereby discarded products and materials are reclaimed or recovered, refined or reprocessed, and converted into new or different products. This term is often used in a wider sense to describe the complete cycle, from collection to production of new objects, or secondary raw materials, from reclaimed material.

REDUCE WASTE Avoid making waste by using cleaner technology or buying goods that are not over packaged; make less waste by re-using discarded items, recovering recyclable materials from the waste stream and composting plant wastes. Another way of reducing the amount of waste we produce is to divert certain waste materials or substances which have been discarded by one generator to another manufacturer who can use them as raw material in a different process. This is called waste exchange.

REPAIR Mend an item which was unserviceable because of damage or malfunction

RE-USING Using an item again for the same purpose for which it was originally made, e.g. re-using a container such as a bottle or glass jar

REZONING The legal procedure that changes the land use on a Town Planning map

SALVAGING Informal recovery of goods of value from the waste stream

SUSTAINABLE LIVING: Living in such a way that we meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It means that development must be "Development that delivers basic environmental, economic and social services to all without threatening the viability of the natural, built and social systems upon which these services depend." (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, ICLEI). In terms of the Municipal Systems Act environmentally sustainable municipal services will ensure that the risk of harm to the environment and human health and safety will be minimised; potential benefits maximised; and legislation relating to these aspects complied with.

WASTE COLLECTORS; means people who are involved in informal sector activities at the bottom end of the waste recycling chain, namely the individual street waste pickers .

WASTE STREAM COMPOSITION The types and relative quantities of wastes that make up the mixed waste stream e.g. paper, metal, glass, plastic, garden refuse, ash, etc

WASTE EXCHANGE A way of reducing the amount of waste we produce is to divert certain waste materials or substances which have been discarded by one generator to another manufacturer who can use them as raw material in a different process.

WASTE INFORMATION SYSTEM A strategic action plan of the National Waste Management Strategy is to set up an

updateable electronic waste data system which has input from local, through provincial to national level.

WASTE STREAM, The total waste flow from an entity, comprising general and hazardous wastes. In the case of a municipality it will be all the waste that is generated by households, institutions, business and industry.

1. PREAMBLE

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa embodies the principle that all citizens have the right to live in an environment that is not detrimental to their health and wellbeing.

In terms of the **National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)** Municipalities must ensure that natural resources are used sustainably and the production of waste must be avoided or minimised

THE Ulundi Municipality therefore have a legal duty to make choices that will ensure that the areas under its Jurisdiction do not become degraded or polluted.

1.1 RELATED LEGISLATION

- **Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)**
 - **National and Environmental Waste Act 59 of 2008**
 - **Environment Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)**
 - **National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)**
 - **Health Act (Act 63 of 1977)**
 - **National Water (Act 36 of 1998)**
 - **Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)**
 - **Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)**
 - **Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993)**
 - **Hazardous Substances Act (Act 15 of 1973)**
 - **National Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1996)** • Provincial laws

2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to regulate the systems and controls of Ulundi buy back centre, with the view to ensuring that the purpose for the centre is maximized and the objectives of the buy back centre are achieved"

3 INTRODUCTON

- 3.1 The Ulundi Municipality Buy-Back Centre policy focuses on the reclamation or recovery of materials out of the solid waste stream for recycling.
- 3.2 This policy focuses on the recycling scheme component of an integrated waste management system and deals, particularly with waste reduction and economic incentives to support waste minimisation and recycling in the Ulundi Municipality

4 BUY-BACK CENTRE

4.1 The Ulundi Municipality Buy-Back Centre contributes to increasing the recycling of waste and thereby reducing the strain on landfill sites, the BBC plays a significant role in diverting recyclable materials away from waste disposal and towards recycling.

4.1 Informal waste collection activities by reclaimers at landfill sites, street waste pickers and other individuals, may sell their waste to the Ulundi Municipality Buy-Back Centre.

- 4.2 The BBC, in turn, sell these waste products to other larger BBCs or directly to recycling companies.
- 4.3 The BBC shall therefore serve as the link between formal and informal sector activities.
- 4.4 The BBC relies heavily on waste collected by individual waste collectors.
- 4.5 Collectors can return when they like, selling their collected recyclables and ensuring that the items are weighed correctly on an accurate scale. The collectors are also then free to find more items and return later to sell them at the centre.
- 4.6 The BBCs should be close enough and accessible to the informal waste collectors.
- 4.7 For the BBC to be viable it should be close to an industrial and commercial hub where sufficient quantities of recyclables, such as packaging waste, can be obtained.
- 4.8 The BBC may, not to inconvenience the people, residents or businesses in the immediate vicinity of the BBC.
- 4.9 The BBC shall operate in accordance with all councils By-laws and the operations associated with the site may not create a nuisance for those located in the immediate vicinity. For example, problems such as rodent or vermin infestation can create a health hazard if the collected materials are not properly stored.

5 BENEFITS OF A BUY BACK CENTRE

- 5.1 Apart from the contribution to increasing the recycling of waste, the Ulundi Municipality BBC also have job creating roles at three different levels.
- 5.2 Jobs are created within the BBC itself. These jobs include the entrepreneur who starts, operates and manages the BBC, as well as sorters and balers who accept the recyclable waste from the different waste collectors. At the upper end of the chain, it also creates jobs at the recycling companies, as more waste is collected and retrieved for recycling.
- 5.3 The BBC also creates job opportunities for informal waste collectors at the lower end of the recycling chain.
- 5.4. The BBC creates income generating opportunities for people who can earn a reasonable living collecting and selling waste as it creates the opportunity for the exchange of recyclables for cash.
- 5.5 If the material is well sorted and baled in bulk, higher prices can be obtained - especially where paper, plastic and metal are concerned.

6 SUSTAINABILITY OF THE BBC

- 6.1 For the BBC's sustainability, it is the task of the entrepreneur of the BBC to ensure that the BBC is supplied with enough recyclable waste, whether from street waste pickers, landfill reclaimers or individual waste collectors.
- 6.2 The success of the centre rests, amongst others, on the amount of material supplied to Centre by collectors". The BBC therefore need to have sufficient information about the type and quality of waste that the recycling companies demand.
- 6.3 The buy-back centre entrepreneur must create and maintain good relations with informal collectors in the area, to ensure sustainability.

7 TYPES OF WASTE THAT CAN BE BOUGHT BY THE CENTRE

The Ulundi BBC will trade in

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- Common items include paper, cardboard, cans, scrap metal, plastic, glass, tyres, lubricating oils.
- Unusual items include motor vehicles, white goods (e.g. old fridges and microwaves), electronic products, batteries, construction and demolition.

8 WHAT TYPE THAT CANNOT BE BOUGHT AT THE CENTRE

- Dirty recyclable materials
- general waste mixed with hazardous waste (eg: health care waste)
- Laminates made of mixed material e.g. plastic-paper, paper-metal foil laminates
- Laminated glass such as car windscreens
- Materials that are uneconomical to recycle because of insufficient volumes, or transport distances to markets are too great.

9 INFORMAL COLLECTORS

- 9.1 A defined group of collectors must be identified and licensed to supply the BBC in return for preferential (special) rates and value-added benefits such as storage lockers for their belongings.
- 9.2 Due to the unacceptable health and safety risks for the informal collectors, the municipality will have to provide licensed collectors with protective clothing, such as gloves, masks, heavy duty aprons and boots to reduce the risk associated with direct contact with the waste while sorting.

10. PRICE LIST

This price is subject to review by Council.

Material	price (Per kg)
1. PET	R 1.00
2. STEEL CANS	R 0.15
3. ALUMINIUM	R 6.50
4. HL1(WHITE PAPER	R 1.20
5. K4	R 0.80
6. MIXED PLASTIC	R 1.00
7. NEWS PRINT	R 0.40

8.	COMMON MIX	R 0.40
9.	HDPE	R 1.00
10.	LED CLEAR	R 1.10

11 .OPERATING HOURS.

Mondays to Fridays from 8am to 5p Saturdays to 8am to 12 noon.

12. CONTACT PERSONS

13. ADDRESS OF BUY-BACK CENTRE

14. COMMENCEMENT

This Policy will come into effect on the date of adoption by Council.

15. INTERPRETATION OF THIS POLICY

All words contained in this policy shall have the ordinary meaning attached thereto. The dispute on interpretation of this policy shall be declared in writing by any party concerned. Municipal Manager shall give a final interpretation of this Policy in case of written dispute.

16. PERMANENT/TEMPORARY WAIVER OR SUSPENSION OF THIS POLICY

This policy may be partly or wholly waived or suspended by the Municipal Council on temporary or permanent basis.

Notwithstanding the clause above the Municipal Manager may under circumstances of emergency temporarily waive this policy subject to reporting of such waiver or suspension to Council.

17. COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Violation of or non-compliance with this policy will give a just cause for disciplinary steps to be taken. It will be the responsibility of Council to enforce compliance with this policy.

18. AMENDMENT AND/OR ABOLITION OF THIS POLICY

This policy may be amended or repealed by Council as it may deem necessary.

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